

WASHINGTON.
"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI.

We placed before our readers, a week or two ago, an extract from the Washington correspondence of one of the New York papers, in which was announced the return to this country of Mr. HOGAN, who had, it appears, been commissioned to visit HAYTI for some unexplained political purpose; and, it may be remembered, we expressed a wish for further information on the subject.

But to the extract, as follows:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 27, 1845.

The other feature of this Haytian business is the policy of European Governments, should the Dominicans be successful in overthrowing the negro republic, and bringing the whole island again under the dominion of the white and mulatto races—for I take it, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, that the larger portion of the population of the Spanish part must consist of mulattoes. It is said that the French have been very active in stirring up the rebellion against the republican Government, in the hope that the island would again become a dependency of their monarchy. And this is probably true.

Certain it is, our Envoy did find a Frenchman among the Dominicans, a Monsieur Villeneuve, I think, doing his possible in the name of the French Government to organize and discipline them for the contest against the Haytiens. It is well known that in colonial diplomacy and wars the French are of no account at all; so that whatever may be the wishes and intentions of our Government in respect to this island, there is not the least cause of jealousy on its part as to the efforts of France or its agents in this struggle.

Well, when Mr. HOGAN left St. Domingo in July, the Dominican army was nicely organized, composed (if I have correctly related the information, received "long time ago") of thirteen thousand men, having several French officers and some beautiful pieces of old Spanish artillery, with the great additional advantage of being accompanied along the coast by three or four small armed vessels, American built.

As was expected, a battle was fought in September, in which the Dominicans were victorious. This affair has undoubtedly been very much exaggerated. The Haytiens were taken by surprise—were not aware of the good fighting condition, the European advisers, and the field-piece of their adversaries—were a little cut up, and took to their heels, like sensible men, and as our own men very frequently did in the beginning of the Revolutionary war. It was consequently a very unimportant skirmish. The Haytiens immediately began concentrating their forces, having bought one or two small vessels to cope with the Dominican navy, and it is not unlikely that ere this the tide of war has turned in their favor. The issue of the struggle is hardly doubtful. If the white Dominicans expect to subdue the whole negro population of this delightful island and reduce it to a state of servitude, or to any degree of civil and political inferiority, they must be miserably disappointed. They are but a handful compared to the blacks of the old French division, who numbered in 1842 nearly 700,000 souls. The attempt is much more hardy and hopeless than that in which legions of French soldiers and some great French generals perished in the beginning of the century.

I am an enemy to all abolitionism out of slave countries, because I think slaveholding communities ought to be left to apply their own remedies to their own grievances, unless indeed they ask for sympathy and assistance from beyond their own limits; and because, also, I think that, as it generally exists in the United States, the relation of master and slave is not unjust, unnatural, or improper, because of the vast disparity in the moral nature and the intellectual endowments of the two races. But I cannot too earnestly express my disapproval of the part this Government appears to have taken in the attempt to undermine and overthrow the negro and mulatto Government of the Haytian Republic.

The subject certainly deserves the severest scrutiny at the hands of Congress. God preserve us as a nation from the abominable wickedness of political propaganda!

LOUISIANA.

The new Constitution of this State is to be adopted or rejected by the people next Monday. One of its provisions is, that no man can vote in Louisiana until he has been two years a citizen of the United States, (and he cannot become a citizen of the United States until he has been in the country at least five years.)

On the same day an election is to be held in the third Congressional district, to supply a vacancy in the Congressional delegation. The Whig candidate is THOS. J. COOLEY, of Point Coupee; the Democratic candidate Mr. HARMONSON, of Avoyelles. The district is decidedly Democratic. Also, an election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and for members of the Legislature. This is the first election under the new Constitution.

The Senate will hereafter consist of thirty-two members, to hold office four years, and the House ninety-eight members, to hold office four years.

STUDENTS IN YALE COLLEGE.—The number of students in the Theological and Medical Schools, we understand, is unusually large, and the Law Students are full up to last year in point of numbers. The under-graduates are numerous, and the classes will (says the New Haven Palladium) stand about as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Class and Number. Rows: Seniors (85), Juniors (130), Sophomores (108), Freshmen (112), Whole number (435).

The Wisconsin Republican says rich specimens of copper and silver are recently been discovered on the Menominee river by a party from Green Bay. The Republican thinks these discoveries will have a great influence upon the prospects of Green Bay.

THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN went to sea on Tuesday afternoon with only twenty passengers—a fact from which we may probably draw the inference that the public has not confidence in her. She will undergo various alterations and improvements previous to her return next spring.—Mirror.

THE SEA SERPENT.—The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette makes the following statement concerning the bones recently and now exhibiting in New York as those of the Sea Serpent:

"I suppose there is little doubt but that it is a piece of trickery on a most magnificent scale. A short time since Dr. WYMAN, of Boston, Professor of Comparative Anatomy, was conversing with Dr. LITTLE, the Geologist, and it, when they both agreed it was a deception, but concluded to say nothing about it till they could examine it, as Dr. Koch's character was above reproach.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The intelligent and generally well informed Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce lately communicated the following statement, which, presuming to be well advised, we copied into the Intelligence.

"For the information of your readers, you may state, in advance of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts from Customs for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, will exceed \$27,500,000, from Public Lands, \$2,000,000; miscellaneous and incidental sources, \$163,398; making in all over \$29,700,000. There was balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1844, of \$7,257,379 64, which, added to the receipts, will make a total of over \$37,000,000. The expenditures under the direction of the War Department were very large, being over \$18,000,000, or more than one-half of the whole expenses of the Government.

The Government paper of Saturday night pronounces this statement a "gross error," and then subjoins some remarks, which, for the information of our readers, we think it right to copy. They are as follows:

"We are authorized to say that no such heavy expenditure was made during that year, under the direction of the War Department. There is an error of probably half a dozen millions of dollars. The War Department has not expended two-thirds of fifteen millions. This writer puts the whole expenses at about thirty millions. If fifteen millions were expended by the War Department, over six by the Navy, and over two for miscellaneous expenses—making over \$23,000,000—it would leave less than seven millions for the expenses of foreign interests, miscellaneous expenses, and for payments on account of the public debt. The amount of treasury notes and stock of the loan of 1841, that fell due within the last year, exceeded seven millions. More than that sum has been actually paid. This would leave nothing for miscellaneous expenses and foreign intercourse. This proves, most conclusively, that the expenses of the War Department have been grossly exaggerated."—Union.

THE FRENCH SPOILATION CLAIMS.—A Convention of the Claimants for spoils by France prior to 1800 is to be held at New York on Wednesday next, to concert measures to urge Congress to act on their long-delayed claims. In expressing its admiration of the patience and perseverance of this injured class of citizens, the New York Evening Post says: "No one who has examined the subject of these claims doubts their fairness. Out of twenty reports made in Congress during the last forty years, only four have been adverse. Our greatest and best citizens have always sustained them, and yet they have systematically received the go-by in Congress. We trust this will no longer be the case."

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—A preliminary meeting of a number of the citizens of Pittsburgh, without distinction of party, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Exchange Hotel in that city, to take measures for calling a mass Tariff Convention at an early day, in order to protest against any change by Congress in the present revenue laws. This movement (says the Journal) promises an energetic expression of the feelings of Pennsylvanians on the subject, and we were glad to observe among the most prominent at this meeting many of our leading Democrats.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.—A Convention is to be held at Williamsport (Pa.) on the 31st ultimo, to devise means for the construction of a continuous railroad from Philadelphia, by way of the West Branch, to some suitable termination connecting with the public works of New York. It is expected that delegates will be in attendance from Philadelphia and several of the eastern counties, and from the southwestern counties of New York.

Accounts from Aransas Bay to the 12th ultimo state that the troops stationed at Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's Island were all well. There was yet no sign of invasion by the Mexicans. The Flying Artillery, under Major Ringgold, were at St. Joseph's Island, but were about to proceed to join the main body of the forces.

The Report of the President of the Bank of Tennessee to the Governor and Legislature of the State is published in the Nashville papers. The substance of it was embodied in the Governor's Message. The Report strongly recommends that the Bank should be put in a course of gradual liquidation.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—We learn from the New York Commercial Advertiser that on Thursday week the experiment of carrying the wires of the electro-magnetic telegraph across, or rather under, the East River, was made with perfect success. The lead pipe through which this communication is made weighs over six thousand pounds, and was laid at the bottom of the river from a steamboat employed for the purpose. It is one continuous line, more than half a mile in length, without a joint. Through this extensive line of heavy pipe are four copper wires, completely insulated, so as to ensure the transmission of the electro-magnetic fluid. The various routes north, west, and east have been delayed at the intervening streams, for the purpose of learning the result of this experiment. The whole work has been effected under the superintendence of Mr. SAMUEL COLT, and one of the proprietors of the New York and Offing Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Line.

We announced on Saturday (says the New York Commercial) that the wires of the electro-magnetic telegraph were laid on the bed of the East River, encased in a leaden tube. We regret now to announce that the connexion between the shores is already severed. The ship Charles, from Liverpool, on Saturday afternoon, brought up the coil on the flukes of her anchor. The great weight caused the sailor boys to heave with a will, and when it began to wriggle and writhe near the surface, they thought they had caught the veritable sea serpent himself. Ropes were in immediate demand, but before they could be used the pipes and wires parted, and the two shores are as distant as ever they were.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Prince George's Agricultural Society, held at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday and Thursday week, was well attended, and gave great satisfaction. The display of agricultural productions and domestic manufactures is said to have been very gratifying. Among the contributors were Dr. Bayne, who exhibited specimens of fine fruit and vegetables; Charles B. Calvert, Esq., who exhibited a superior collection of vegetables; and Thomas Duckett and W. W. W. Bowie, Esqs., who sent to the fair various articles and two slaughtered sheep. The cattle exhibited were very fine, and the number was larger than at any previous fair of the Society. Those owned by C. B. Calvert, Esq., were very much admired, as were also a team of mules belonging to Col. H. Capron.

The Sappho has arrived at New York from Canton, whence she sailed on the 27th June—the latest arrival direct, though her accounts have been anticipated, by England. Her Captain states that a number of vessels of all nations arrive daily at St. Helena from the coast of Africa, where they had been unsuccessful in their search for Guano.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. PERCIVAL, was at Whampoa on the 27th.

THE POTATO ROT IN NEW JERSEY.—We learn by the Burlington Gazette that NATHAN STOWELL, of that place, has been directing his attention for four years past to the subject of rot in the potato, in hopes of discovering the cause of a disease which begins to threaten very serious consequences. Mr. Stowell thinks the rot is owing to the sound seed having all run out, and that too little new seed has been produced. He has himself produced a fine crop of new potatoes from tubers of the Fosse variety, and out of nearly fifty bushels, not a single potato is diseased. The vines were free from blight. A patch of Morrises close by were grievously afflicted with the rot.

The receipts of the Rochester Post Office were \$3,323 for the last quarter, within \$500 of the corresponding quarter of last year.

RECEPTION OF THE POTTAWATOMIES BY THE PRESIDENT.

On Thursday last the Pottawatomie Indians, now in this city, visited the President, accompanied by their agent, Col. R. S. ELLIOTT, for the purpose of paying their respects to him as the head of the Government. HALF DAY, the Pottawatomie orator, expressed to the President the gratification which they all felt on seeing and shaking hands with their Great Father. The President replied that he was pleased to see them; that some of them were old men, who had come a long distance to attend to what they considered matters of importance; and that they should be patiently heard, and full justice done to them. The Government, he said, desired to preserve relations of friendship and peace with all the Indian tribes; he trusted that before they left the city all their business would be satisfactorily arranged, and that the hatchet between the red and the white man might long remain buried.

Half Day rejoined that they had great respect for the Government of the United States; that they had sold to the Government all their country upon the great lakes; that they never refused their Great Father when he asked them for land; that their reply was like that of good children, always "yes"; that they could not help looking back to the fine country which they had parted with, where they had left the bones of their grandfathers; that the country is no longer theirs, but they love it still, and when they think of it, their hearts are sad. They had now, he said, a country which they were told was to be their home as long as the sun shines and water flows; where they were to grow up like the grass of the prairies. It was a good country, he said, and they love it. They had always lived up to their promises with the Government. But they had been asked to go southwest of the Missouri, and are in trouble, for they know not what to do. Eleven winters ago they were told, he said, that if they had but one wigwam on their present lands, they would see that all that had been promised them; but they had not seen it all, and therefore had come all the way to Washington to inquire of their Great Father concerning it; that there was a cloud before their eyes, which they hoped he would take away. You are from the West, said he to the President, and know what your red children want; we look to you for justice.

The President replied that the Government would act in good faith towards them; that the bargains which had been voluntarily made on their part, and should be scrupulously fulfilled by the Government; and that the Secretary of War would see that they were heard and treated properly.

The President further said that he would see them and shake hands with them again when they got their business adjusted.

The Indians then took leave by shaking hands with the President, the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Crawford, (Ex-Commissioner), and other gentlemen present. The interview was interesting, and the manner of the President towards the Indians kind and conciliatory. A large number of gentlemen and a few ladies witnessed the ceremony, and had the gratification of hearing a real Indian speech, delivered by an Indian orator, and interpreted by PIERRE LECLERE, a Pottawatomie half-breed.

The Petersburg Republican contains a long and handsome obituary of the Rev. ANDREW SYME, D.D., the father of the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer. This venerable man died on Sunday, the 26th instant, in the ninety-second year of his age. His solemn and warning voice is no longer heard in the "Old Brick Church" in Blanford, whose ivy-covered walls still resist the hand of Time. We extract from the Petersburg Republican a sketch of the life and death of this good old man, the actor in so many interesting scenes long since passed away:

"The death of the oldest citizen in our town, the oldest minister in our commonwealth, and one of the best and purest men that ever lived, is no common occurrence, no ordinary occasion. It sweeps over the heart like the dry winds of the desert, and stills the soul with its awful solemnity. The young, the middle-aged, the old may die, and be buried; and yet others may rise up and take their places, and all be bright and happy again. But when the man of four score years and ten, the holy patriarch, dies, his children look around in vain for one to fill his place. Such is our condition now. Doctor, or, as he was more generally known by all, PARSON SYME, is no more! He was born in Lanarkshire, in Scotland, in September of the year 1754; between the years 1790 and 1800 he came to the town of Petersburg, where he resided till the day of his death. As a teacher, he was industrious and useful; as a pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was affectionate and kind; as a minister, he preached the 'pure doctrine of the religion of Christ,' and as a citizen he was esteemed and beloved."

The Louisville Journal well says: "All the recent elections show the strength and the spirit of the Whig party. Never before did a beaten party exhibit so much vitality during the first year after its defeat. A glorious victory awaits us when the time shall arrive for general and vigorous action."

Among the passengers in the Great Western at New York from Liverpool, were the Hon. REVEREND JOHN LADY, and family, of Baltimore, and DABNEY S. CARR, Esq., United States Minister at Constantinople.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

The majority of the people of the United States will be astonished to learn that, according to the organs of the National Administration, Mr. POLK having been elected to power by such means as were resorted to in Pennsylvania, feels it to be his duty to wield the power of his Administration to the prostration of the Tariff of 1842 and the revival of the odious and injurious Subtreasury system. The Washington Union has boldly taken ground against the Tariff, while in several quarters we are told that Independent or Subtreasury schemes are being pushed to the skies. This, too, with the recollection of the frightful results of that system under the Van Buren administration so fresh in the minds of the people, a double fraud, it would seem, has been practised upon large masses of the voters. In the first place, they were deceived with regard to Mr. Polk's views upon the Tariff, and in the second, the idea that his success would lead to the revival of the Subtreasury was scarcely hinted at. But the Locofocos have the power in their own hands, and they seem disposed to make use of it in a most radical spirit. What a deplorable error for Pennsylvania would the election of JAMES K. POLK prove, if in the first place his dynasty should break down the Tariff; in the second, re-establish the Subtreasury; and in the third, plunge the country into all the horrors of war!

PHRENOLOGY has at length gained admission into a University. In Glasgow the Andersonian University, recently chartered, and teaching 1,200 students, has instituted a Lectureship on Phrenology. Advertisements are published for a professorship. The next thing, we suppose, will be a Professorship of Chiropoynce.

A HEAVY HAIL.—A circular from the office of the chief of police, New York, states that the trunk taken from the Railroad Depot at Rochester contained money to the amount of \$60,000, in Western, Eastern, and Northern bills. The Buffalo Pilot has traced out losses to the amount of \$23,751 sustained in that city. The heaviest sufferers are R. H. Seymour & Co. \$10,000; O. Lee & Co. \$5,700; A. D. Patchin \$2,800; American Exchange Bank of New York \$2,000; and various lesser sums.

FROM COPPER HARBOR.—The journeymen of the mineral region on Lake Superior have nearly all left. The agency office at Copper Harbor has been closed for the season, and no more locations can be made until the opening of the navigation next spring.

PROGRESS OF FREE TRADE.

A communication in the Charleston Mercury, written by a free-trader, indicates any thing but an increase of affection among the masses for the doctrines of Messrs. Calhoun, McDuffie, Polk, and their disciples. The American people are sound on this subject. Let the Administration beware how it tamper with their interests and feelings. After stating that, on looking over the world, we do not see free trade advancing, except in Great Britain, the writer says:

"Is the South there has been a large defection from the principle of free-trade never before existing. Formerly, the South was united against the protective policy, now it is divided; and it is doubtful whether this division alone is not a greater loss to the free-trade interest than any gains in any other quarter of the Union. Free trade has thus become a party and not a sectional question, and has not that influence which the union of the people in any quarter of the Confederacy must inevitably produce. In the Northern and Middle States the protective policy has clearly gained ground."

And yet Mr. McDuffie, in the letter lately published, indicates that the days of the protective tariff are numbered in all the civilized nations of the earth.—N. O. Tropic.

TENNESSEE.

A number of ballots for a United States Senator were had in the Tennessee Legislature on the 23d ultimo, without effecting a choice. The election was then postponed to the following day. On the thirteenth ballot the vote stood—Nicholson 40, Turney 39, Dunlap 9, Bell 6, Henry 5, Foster 1. This was the second day thus spent.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.

It will hardly be believed, it is certainly not generally known, that while two years ago there were but two anthracite iron furnaces in Pennsylvania, there are now no less than twenty-seven in active operation, consuming 500,000 tons of coal annually. Such facts should be spread before the people as extensively as possible. It would be a curious inquiry for some gentleman having the facts at his command, to ascertain the amount of labor employed in these immense works, tracing that labor through all its operations, the effects upon the business of the neighborhoods where the different works are located, the immense advantage to the agricultural interest, and the results to the trade and commerce of the metropolis of the Commonwealth. (North American.)

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

We complete to-day our list of members of the Legislature. Footing up the list, it stands thus:

Table with 2 columns: Whig and Locofoco. Rows: Senators holding over (13-6), Elected that day (9-9), Members of the House (44-28).

Whig majority on joint ballot 22—last year 16. Our majority is, unquestionably, abundantly large for all practical purposes; but, large as it is, the proper efforts and a thorough organization would have made it much larger.

The victory achieved by the Whigs of Ohio in the contest just closed surpasses all former achievements. It is thorough, complete; leaving scarce a foothold for the Destructives.—State Journal.

GEOFFREY CRAWFORD, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held in the Third Congressional District on the 5th day of January next to fill the vacancy in the 29th Congress of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of WASHINGTON POLK.

THE UNION cogitates over the Ohio election, and concludes that it will carry the State when its friends "all rally upon one common wise platform of principles." Then we are safe forever. "Bismarck would not come to Dunsinane." Locofocoism in Ohio cannot rally upon a "wise platform of principles;" it is not in the nature of things. The wisdom is wanting; the platform is wanting; the principles are wanting. Ohio is Wit—firm as the rock of Gibraltar.—Alexandria Gazette.

BALTIMORE TOBACCO MARKET.—The American says that the quantity of Tobacco which will be inspected at Baltimore the present year will exceed sixty thousand hogsheads—a larger amount than ever inspected at Baltimore in any one year, and about double the average inspections of 1825 to 1828.

A Tariff meeting was held at the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday last. The Hon. THOMAS BURNES presided. Resolutions were passed in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and it was determined to hold a Tariff Convention at Hollidaysburg on the 12th of November. The Pittsburgh Gazette adverts to the proceedings thus:

"The Tariff meeting, the proceedings of which appear in another column, was gotten up under Locofoco auspices, for the purpose of saving Pennsylvania from the disastrous effects of the late election, and from the fatal consequences of a course of policy which they were so active in bringing about. It is a spontaneous testimony to the propriety, importance, and wisdom of the Whig party, and of the Whig Tariff of 1842, wrung by stern necessity from men whose efforts, on the stump and through the press, have tended to endanger the very measure they are now felt compelled to endorse to sustain. There were some few Whigs present, who doubtless felt it their duty to make any personal sacrifice of feeling to sustain our great interest, but we cannot conceive how these Locofocos could have looked them in the face, and have asked them to join in sustaining a tariff which they, the Locofocos, had so energetically labored to destroy."

We are gratified to learn that the Hon. WILLIAM MEDILL, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in place of T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq., who takes the Judgeship of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. We learn that Mr. Medill tendered his resignation this morning, and that Judge Crawford will take his seat upon the bench on Monday next.—U. S. Journal of yesterday.

We deeply regret to learn that the illness of the daughter of the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy, has proved fatal. She died at Philadelphia.—Ibid.

The Frankfort Commonwealth states that Mr. CLAY has recently passed several days in that town, two of which were employed in the argument of an important case in the Court of Appeals. He was in fine health and spirits, looking far better than he had appeared for ten years. In his argument he displayed the vivacity which sparkled in his brilliant oratory thirty years ago—so say those who are old enough to remember his style at that time.

Governor BRIGGS, of Massachusetts, in some recent remarks before the Boston Mechanics' Charitable Association, gave a pertinent illustration of Scripture from the history of FRANKLIN. It was related of the family, he said, that Franklin's father was in the habit of reading to his children a chapter in Proverbs, wherein was the following verse: "See that a man diligent in his business" he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." The children heard, remembered, and pondered upon the sacred truths of revelation. By-and-by the old patriarchal father was laid in the grave, but the effect of his teaching remained. And during the war of the Revolution, when the American nation sent their first Minister to France, it was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the Boston mechanic, who represented the Republic, and "stood before kings" at the magnificent Court of St. Cloud. (North American.)

The New York Tribune says: "An extraordinary surgical operation in a liver complaint was lately performed by Dr. J. P. TARKELL, of New York city, by opening the side of the patient and removing the diseased portion of the liver. The patient was a middle-aged man, who had suffered severely for many years, and lately had given up all hopes of recovery. Truly an extraordinary case."

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

The Boston Daily Whig closes a very sensible appeal to the Massachusetts Native Americans with the following paragraph:

"Well, what do you propose to do in the Old Bay State? Must Massachusetts also be sacrificed? Where has she been remiss in faithfulness to the American constitution and to every American citizen within her borders? One would have thought that here at least our rashness would have found a bound. But no. GEORGE N. BARRETT, the faithful Governor, the republican citizen, the honest man, must be defeated. We vote into that party which shall cause his defeat. If George N. Briggs will not suit the notions of Native Americans—in the name of honesty, we would ask, what will? If the people of Massachusetts are to be told by the men who now have the management of the Native American party that Governor Briggs is not pure enough in his character for Native Americans to tolerate, what can they hope or expect from such a party? Will they, can they, place any confidence in the integrity and honesty of the party? Never. 'By their fruit ye shall know them.' Whigs of the Native American party, if there is any thing left of your former principles and political honesty, we counsel you to stop in your mad career. Be warned in time. Stand by the Whig party and labor with the Whigs in their devotion to the principles of the Constitution, and you will accomplish much. But resist in your wild experiment of 'defeating the Whigs,' and you will only bring a curse to your country, and shame and dishonor to yourselves.

"Be wise to-day—This madness to defer."

NAVAL.—The frigate Congress proceeded to Hampton Roads on Saturday last, preparatory to her departure for the Pacific. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, R. F. STOCKTON; Commander, Samuel F. Dupont; Lieutenant, John W. Livingston, James F. Schenck, Theodore F. Green, A. F. V. Gray, Richard L. Tighman, E. G. Parrott; Fleet Surgeon, Samuel Mosely; Passed Assistant Surgeon, John S. Whittle; Assistant Surgeon, Charles Everfield; Purser, William Speiden; Chaplain, Walter Cotton; Master, Van Rensselaer Morgan; Commodore's Secretary, J. Parker Norris; Commodore's Clerk, George Hyde; Purser's Clerk, Constantine Sargent; First Lieutenant, James M. Zedlin; Passed Midshipmen, Edward F. Beale, (died), George H. Thompson, Wm. H. T. Bond, James M. Duncan, M. K. Warrington, Charles H. Baldwin, Maurice Simons; Midshipmen, Samuel B. Elliott, Theodore Lee, Archibald H. Waring, Benjamin F. Wells, Josiah S. Byers, William Mitchell; Gunner, Charles Cobb; Carpenter, John Southwick; Steward, John Peck; Purser's Clerk to the Sandwich Islands, Anthony Ten Eyck; U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, lady, and children; and J. Turill, Consul, lady, and family.

LATER.—The Herald of Tuesday morning says: "The frigate Congress has not gone to sea, as was expected, Commander STOCKTON having left her in the Roads and taken the steamer for Washington. We have not heard what was in the wind, but the Congress of course will await his return."

STEAM REVENUE CUTTERS.—The Washington Union says that eight steamers are in commission, or in course of construction, for the revenue marine: "The Spencer," built at Pittsburg, was originally upon Lieut. Hunter's plan, but the propelling power has been changed to Leper's.

The "Legion," at New York, was, and now is, upon the plan of Capt. Ericson.

The "Bibb," upon Lieut. Hunter's plan, built at Pittsburg, is unfinished.

The "Jellicson," built at Oswego, was upon Capt. Ericson's plan, but has been changed to Leper's.

The "Dallas," building at Buffalo, was intended for Lieut. Hunter's plan, but is now having side wheels applied.

The "McLane," building at Boston, was intended for Lieut. Hunter's plan, but is likewise changed to side-wheels.

The "Polk," at Richmond, and "Walker," at Pittsburg, are under construction with side-wheels.

The contracts for building were made for all these vessels during the administration of Mr. Tyler.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—About ten o'clock on Thursday night, while the express train of Livingston & Wells was stopping at Rochester, the person in charge of the various packages of money received at different places along the route, placed the package he there received along with the others in his trunk, which he locked and put a buffalo skin over it. Shortly after, he went for a moment to the platform, and on returning to his seat found that the trunk was taken away. He immediately gave the alarm, but neither the trunk nor those who had stolen it could be discovered. The trunk contained, as is supposed, a large amount of money, but how much has not yet been ascertained. The money was principally for the Rochester and Buffalo banks. The trunk was constructed externally of black leather, lined inside with tin, and was about twenty-two inches long and fourteen broad. (N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

THE EARTHQUAKE.—We are told that all through Fairfield county, in Connecticut, the shock was very severe; at Huntington, a clergyman was reading at the desk, when his book was thrown off the table. At Greenfield Hill milk pails were thrown down; considerable consternation was produced among the people. A gentleman reading there mentions it as a fact, perhaps connected with this phenomenon, that on Thursday evening the springs and wells in that neighborhood were all dry for more than an hour and a half—the water having apparently receded from them to the earth. (N. Y. Evening Post.)

NEW JERSEY contributed largely to the American Colonization Society during the month of September. The total receipts of the month were \$3,357, and of this amount New Jersey contributed \$648. Among the other receipts of the Society was \$1,000 from the United States Navy Department for storage at the Colonial Station, Monrovia. Some unknown individual in New York has sent a donation of \$500 to Dr. Carroll, Secretary of the New York Society. (Newark Daily Advertiser.)

BOSTON, OCTOBER 28.

MURDER.—At an early hour yesterday morning Coroner Pratt was called to a house situated in the narrow street that runs out of Mount Vernon street north, between Cedar and Charles streets. On arriving, he found a woman by the name Mrs. Bickford lying on the floor dead, her throat having been cut from ear to ear in the most shocking manner. A coroner's inquest was held and an examination entered upon, but it was continued to this morning, at 9 o'clock. The facts which have appeared are substantially these: Mrs. Bickford, who has a husband living in Maine, is said to have been connected in this city with a man by the name of Allen J. Tirrell, of Weymouth. He visited her on Sunday afternoon and evening, and some of the inmates of the house testified to hearing a quarrel between them. Towards morning, a woman in another room, leaving a noise, went into Mrs. Bickford's room and found her in the situation above named and entirely dead, her throat having been cut by a razor. The room had been set on fire in several places; the mattress was turned up, and some matches put into the straw bed underneath.

Coroner Pratt found a vest and cravat in the room, and in the vest a bunch of keys. These he took to Tirrell's boarding-house, and found that they fitted his trunk, desk, &c. exactly.

Tirrell left town yesterday morning, and was last heard of on Weymouth Bridge. Officers have been dispatched there for him. He is a married man, and has two children, and inherited some property. He was recently indicted for adultery, but the matter was compromised by the interference of his wife and friends.—Daily Advertiser.

BEREAVING DEATHS.—A most heart-rending event occurred at Fort Pickens on Friday evening, by which the afflicted parents of three promising boys, about seven or eight years of age, were suddenly summoned to bid them adieu for eternity. Three little boys (John, Orestes, and Tecumseh, sons of Mr. J. A. Tuley, Mr. John Morris, and Mr. Nevil) being at play, and not returning home as early as customary, were sought for by their parents, and the hat of one of them was found at the foot of the bluff, near the river, by its almost distracted mother.

The father returning again to the spot where the hat was found, discovered a little hand and arm extending above a pile of fresh dirt, recently fallen down from the bluff, which revealed the awful and heart-rending truth to the agonized parents that they were buried alive in the dirt! They were all three immediately taken out, but were dead. They had been played under the bank, when it suddenly caved in and buried them. They had been missed about four hours and found, and were covered over but slightly with the dirt, their little bodies not at all bruised.—Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle.

The Sectional Dock at New York, on which the mammoth steamer Great Britain was raised for repairs, was, in the opinion of Capt. Hoskin, capable of lifting the steamer entirely out of the water, if it had been necessary or desirable.

LETTER FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. C. EDWARDS LESTER, the translator of CEBA's Citizen of a Republic. The book is a good one, but Mr. Adams's letter supererogates. It will be read by old and young with undivided interest. We copy it from the Mirror.—New York Express.

QUINCY, (MASS.) OCTOBER 11, 1845.

DEAR SIR: Indolence has delayed the answer which should have been immediately returned to your letter of the 23d of last month, which I received, together with the "Citizen of a Republic," by Amoside Ceba; for both I offer you my cordial thanks, and particularly for the dedication of the book.

It is a remark, I believe, of Burke, "That liberty inheres in some sensible object, and that every nation has formed to itself some favorite point, which, by way of eminence, becomes the criterion of their happiness. That the great contests for freedom in England were, from the earliest time, chiefly upon the question of taxing. That most of the contests in the ancient commonwealths turned primarily on the right of the election of magistrate, or on the balance among the several orders of the